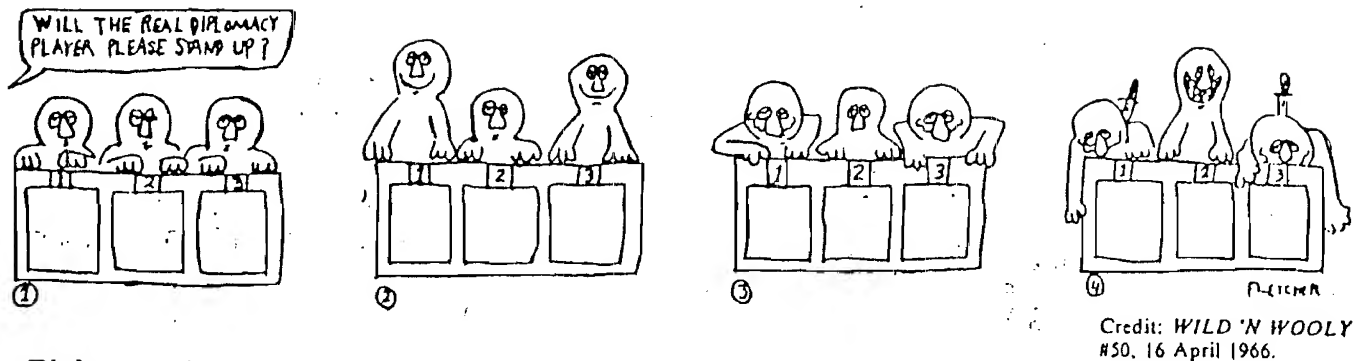


DIPLOMAT

18

October 1992



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This zine is brought to you by:

Thomas Franke, Haarenufer 12, D-2900 Oldenburg, Germany. Phone: Germany 0441/75192 and calls are usually accepted between 7.00 and 11.00 p.m. Central European Time, but there is no guarantee that I'm in. Players are urged to send your orders by mail, except in dire emergencies. Adjudication errors should be reported promptly either by phone or by mail !

BKE-GM is: Ingolf Markhof, Redtenbacher Str. 34, D-4600 Dortmund 1, Germany. Phone 0231/124779.
Kap-Dip-GM is: Volker Schnell, Stresemannstr. 165, D-2000 Hamburg, 50, Germany

There are no game fees, but you have to pay for the zine and the postage. Every player is asked to maintain a sub and keep his account up, at least DM -3,00. Accounts are shown on your envelope in German Marks (DM).

For Germans the zine costs DM 3,00, for Europeans DM 3,50 and for subbers outside Europe DM 4,50 per issue. BKE-players have to pay an extra fee.

For those of you living outside Germany I recommend to put cash into the envelope or send an Euro-cheque with the remark "Verrechnung". For all players: My bank account is: Postgiroamt Essen, No. 189673-433. National games are usually adjudicated every 3-4 weeks.

If you don't possess a set of house rules, please give me a note and I'll mail them to you !

ZAT for ROSMERTA, SERAPIS, TANIT, URANOS, WOTAN, YGGDRASIL: Tuesday, 15th December 92
ZAT for STINKENSAURUS and VESTA: Tuesday, 24th November 1992

Dear friends,

another issue of your favourite Diplomacy zine will be soon out of the press and for the first time I'm not typing the editorial as the last part of D. It's D-Day (deadline day...) I'm still lacking a lot of orders, but I'm sure they will be in the mail tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. Unfortunately enough it's term time again and I cannot spend one or two full days in the mids of the week for doing the zine. I could do most of the game adjudications on this night (ZAT), if they were here. But they are not and so this D will be completed on Friday or Saturday. That means I will only be able to bring the thing to the copy shop on Monday. Why don't you put in your orders in time ?

I think I have to advance the deadline to Monday regularly or Saturday the week before so that I can type down and adjudicate the games at the beginning of the week ! Is that all right ???

The next deadline will be a bit short due to Christmas time and I want to put out No. 19 well enough before the mail usually slows down to the masses of Christmas greetings. So, please, hurry up to send in your moves in December, please !

My own professional perspectives are a bit more clear by now. I will not get the job as an assistant at the university of Duisburg, because the professor there didn't get the job he wanted by the ministry of Northrhine-Westfalia. Anyway I'm too old for such a job in Northrhine-Westfalia as county law of NRW limits it to 32 at latest. So it's the same with the job as an assistant in Bochum, where I have studied and passed my exams. However, such a law does not exist in Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), where Oldenburg and Osnabrück are located. I will get such a job as an assistant in Osnabrück in April or May next time, but it's only a part time and not a full job, which drives me angry. However, it will be for six years (at least) and I have still the hope that something will change during this time and I'll get a full time job during these years, maybe at the university of Osnabrück again. There's one advantage: I don't have to move again....

Since Paris I have been toying with the idea of founding a German Diplomacy Federation as it is already existing for the French and Italian hobby. That would have a lot of advantages: We would be able to agree on a set of regular rules, i. e. the Calhamer/AH-rules, for the great majority of the German Hobby and Zines in which postal Dip is played, we could arrange and host national and international (maybe WDC, "World Diplomacy Con") tournaments, we could better care for novices, maybe publish a novice package, re-vitalize the German Diplomacy Variant Bank, agree on a central statistics system and much more. This could easily be done within the GHS, "Gesellschaft für Historische Simulation", as a subdiviosn. Then we don't have to encounter that much new administration expenditure and also many of the wargamers are playing Diplomacy, but of course such an organization should be supported by many German "sole" Dip players as well as by the German Dip Hobby GMs and Leaders. The committe board of the GHS does not object at all and would welcome such an organization wholeheartedly. We have plenty of time until the final foundation (maybe next year) and a lot of things will have to be discussed before for sure - any comments from our German (but not only, foreigners are always welcome !) players and readers, please ? Let me know your opinion concerning such an idea !

It's looks like URANOS, the "Woolworth II-D" game, will soon be finished and therefore I would like to offer running another variant. I'm open for all suggestions from your side (YOUNGSTOWN, MERCATOR, DOWNFALL, any other ?). Please, make lots of suggestions what you would like to play next - in the meanwhile I'll a new "Woolworth II-D" opening onto the list !

The Games Fair in Essen was a great success again and I'm sorry I could have only been present on saturday afternoon, so I again missed to meet a lot of you probably. I haven't recognized any new games, which did impress me that much I couldn't withstand to buy it immediately. I "only" bought a "few" waragmes dealing with the Ancient Time, like "SPQR" (GMT), "Ancients", etc., which had been on my list for long, but hesitated to buy up to now. Like "Alexander the Great" (GMT) those are wargames for the "specialist", so don't be offended if you discover that they are rather expensive and only designed for two players, please. I don't mean you should buy them....

One game I bought recently is - however - rather recommandable: It's called "History of the World" and can be played by 3-6 players. It was designed by an amateur group called "The Ragnar Brothers" in England and they produced only 500 copies of the game. 100 of those were sold to "Das Spiel" in Hamburg, which were sold out after only 3 weeks. I couldn't get in Amsterdam either and therefore wrote directly to England putting a cheque into the envelope. I was lucky to get the 3rd last copy as a very friendly letter informed me. Well - what's up with the game ? History is divided into 7 different epochs and during every epoch each participating player draws one "people" card and tries to score as much points as possible by conquering parts of the world with this people, building a capital and perhaps a monument. The player with the most points at the end is the winner - the map showing the whole world

is drawn on textile material and can be washed (!), the rules are very easy to learn and to explain, just a quarter of an hour. The game provides a lot of fun and if you bring a box of beer (or two...) along a very enjoyable night will be assured ! More on this game next time, just the last information for the disappointed: Despite the fact that the game is now sold out, the "Ragnar Brothers" have sold the copy rights to Gibson Games, which will release it again next year !

Again a far too long editorial, enjoy the zine and I hope to hear from you !

Waiting List:

International Diplomacy: Marc Houston, Holger Hübner, Claude Gautron, Pascal Boulerie, Martin Brumm, Ralph Baty - only one more wanted !!!

National Diplomacy: Helge Thiemann, Martin Brumm - five wanted

Woolworth II-D: Five wanted !

Barbarian, Kingdom & Empire (GM: Ingolf Markhof): Helge Thiemann(?), Pascal Boulerie

Standby List for Dip: Claude Gautron, Roland Röllig, Jerome Spinoza, Pascal Boulerie

DIPLOMACY - Italian Strategy

by Don Turnbull

I'm not giving away any secrets in saying that Italy is unpopular among Diplomacy players. Strong weather-beaten men have been seen to pale visibly on hearing the news that they hold the grand Italian design in their calloused hands. Even experienced players regard Italy as one of the biggest problems on the Diplomacy board, and statistics of completed games confirm the view that to gain victory with Italy is no bed of roses. To many players, drawing Italy implies leaving the game after relatively few game years - they have not seen the potential excitement of leading a weak country to victory, and will ignore this depressing band. This article is written for those who are determined to make the best of a bad lot.

Italy is bound in the north by impassable terrain and by two Great Powers - Austria and France - having greater growth potential. The defensive advantage provided by Switzerland should not be forgotten, of course, but those mountains really get in the way when Italian armies are trying to leave their homeland on the offensive. Italy's development in the opening game is hampered by the fact that only one supply centre - Tunis - is readily available for a Winter 1901 build; her development in the middle game is hampered by the poor avenues for deployment in the north. If Italy survives into the end game, it is very likely that her allies will be stronger than she is.

Another curious situation: Italy is one of the few countries capable of building three fleets, yet naval power, in excess, is no use at all, and particularly in the opening. Granted, the Winter 1901 build should be a fleet at Naples; said that, however, Italy really needs armies in the middle game, for reasons that should become apparent.

A pretty sad state of affairs, I hope I can bring some sun into the lives of players of Italy, though, with the warning that you will need all the guile and craft you can muster.

There are two obvious directions in which Italy can develop - towards France or towards Austria. To attack one means that a very firm understanding must be negotiated with the other. It's no use turning one way, only to find that your nearest neighbour in the other direction has come in the back door while you were out. The alternatives are then:

1. Ally with England and/or Germany against France, making sure the Austrians are prepared to avoid the temptation of the Venice-Trieste border; or

2. Ally with Russia and/or Turkey against Austria, coming to terms with France about demilitarization of Piedmont.

So much appears obvious. Yet an Italian would be asking for trouble by adopting either of these alternatives. Why ? Well, who would be next on the menu in either case ? Yes - Italy. As the weakest member of the alliance (and look at the centres likely to fall into Italian hands,

compared with the rest), and the country lying in the path of natural 'second-stage' development, it would take a very astute Italy indeed to avoid being gobbled up. I might be tempted to ally with England and Germany against France, in the hope of diverting English troops northwards after France has fallen, but I wouldn't bet my salary on this.

I'm afraid these 'obvious' solutions must be abandoned. An astute Italian will encourage the French player to attack either Germany or England, and the Austrian player to go for either Russia or Turkey. Speedy communications with France and Austria are vital.

It's not a helluva lot of use my telling you what you can't do, if I can't suggest a better alternative. Let's have a look at other countries, and their possibilities.

Russia ? Italian troops must go via Austria or Turkey, and the players concerned won't like that idea.

England ? How to get there ? Particularly without France getting suspicious.

Germany ? See Russia - you must use Austrian territory.

Turkey ? Ah - that's better. It may seem a distant country, and a difficult country to attack. But look at the advantages ! Control of the Mediterranean; a strong corner defensive position for the middle game, a realistic future, with Italian development in the south, out of the way of Austria's northern advances, the possibility of outflanking Russia.

This strategy is, I am convinced, the only sane one for Italy to follow. Italy and Austria must work closely together, with their aim the conquest of Turkey. Russia could be invited to come in on the act, or could adopt a passive role in the south while making warlike noises in the north against Germany or England. France must be persuaded to go north, against England or Germany.

Tactically, the cooperation between Italy and Austria, and the amount of trust implied, must be stronger than in any other alliance on the board. In some games the Austrian fleet has been sent to the south to work as an Italian fleet, while the Italian A Ven has worked as an Austrian army, moving into Tyrol in Spring 1901. If mutual trust is high, there's a lot to be said for moving A Ven to Trieste in Spring 1901, on the understanding that it will continue its march towards Serbia or Albania in the Autumn. I need hardly add that such moves are risky; but, when playing Italy, you must learn to handle dynamite.

Greece is perhaps the first target; the usual Austrian advance into Serbia is to be expected by Turkey - not so expected is a move into Greece. When this is backed up, in Spring 1902, by fleet movements towards the Aegean Sea and the Eastern Med., Turkey will be thoroughly alarmed. But then it should be too late.

One delightful way of turning the Turkish flank is by convoy of the Tunis army, in Autumn 1902, to Syria; send the fleet to the Ionian in Spring 1901, use it to convoy an army to Tunis in the Autumn, and build another fleet in Naples; in Spring 1902 move to the Eastern Med, and the Ionian, then use these fleets to convoy A Tun to Syria in the Autumn of 1902. Pretty alarming for the Turks, I can assure you - but if you have played your diplomatic cards right Turkey will not be able to call on Russia for help. Move an Austrian fleet into the Aegean in Spring 1903, and the fall of Turkey has begun.

Now, I'm not saying this the only way to play Italy; I am saying, however, that it is the best to my way of thinking.

Italy's opening moves are relatively easy. No-one will have failed to realise the strategic importance of the Ionian Sea - to move the fleet anywhere else would be crazy. The dispositive of the armies depends to a great extent on the success of diplomatic dealings with Austria; if there is any suspicion, A Ven can stand in place, or move to Apulia; if there is really close cooperation, it could move to Tyrol or even Trieste, as explained above. The Rome army is perhaps the better one to convoy to Tunis; it can go either from Naples or Apulia. But leave Naples open for a fleet build in Winter.

I am conscious of the fact that, in the small space of this article, I haven't been able to do full justice to my argument for anti-Turkey strategy. If there are gaps in the reasoning, my apologies. Remember - if Italy has any advantage at all, it is a defensive one, and a good balance of forces follows as a result.

MAIL-BOX

John Webley (Salzgitter, Germany): Your idea of a national federation for Diplomacy players is a good one but you will never get the English players to organise, there are still bad memories there of the attempt in the 1970s to organise "The Hobby". Still, the English seem to get on alright with the very loose arrangement that we have, so perhaps it works better that way.

TF: That's exactly what Iain Bowen, the editor of the English zine Y DRAIG GOCH an a committee member for organising ManorCon this year, told us at the French Diplomacy Tournament in Paris and therefore I'm not sure if it will work in Germany or turn out in the British way. Anyway, we have a German wargame association called "Gesellschaft für Historische Simulation" or GHS, where it works quite well, so perhaps we could try to organise Diplomacy too for organising national tournaments and participating in international competitions, like ManorCon, EuroCon, WDC, etc. ? It's just an idea....

John Webley: Rostock, what can one say. The riots in England over the last ten years have been just as bad, and there too, people have travelled miles to join in. This year alone there have been riots in Bristol and Tyndside. But they haven't been aimed against foreigners, although I think that if you put two hundred Roumanian Gypsies, who, with the best will in the world, are not the best of neighbours, on some similar estate in England, then I would not be surprised to see something similar. What you would not see in Britain is the crowds watching, also the Police in England are far better organised to deal with such things, they have a lot of practice. What I am trying to say is that I do not think that this is a purely German thing. Put the same "refugees" into the same situation in Britain and I would not be at all surprised to see similar scenes, although the police would not allow it to on so long, nor would they allow it to be filmed so much.

The difference in Germany is of course a historical one. The memories of the 1930s are still too fresh to allow anyone to be calm about organised attacks on foreigners. But I don't see a rise in Neo Nazism in Germany. When I came here the Republicaners got 10% in the local elections, but there is no organised Right Wing group here that I have come across. I am a foreign dentist, with large windows directly on the street, 20 metres from the principal meeting place for any such people in the town and I have never even heard a hostile word, still less experienced any trouble. What does exist I think is a loosely organised group of like minded people, somewhat similar to the Diplomacy Hobby. When they hear of trouble they ring each other up, organise cars and go off for a riot, more as a leisure activity than a political statement. It is not nice to have such people, but its not an organised political or revolutionary movement either in my view. Few Germans are Nazis, the one thing that does bother me is the German need to go along with the group, to conform. I do think that if a large minority did become Nazis, enough to make that a norm, then they would encounter far less resistance here than in Britain or France to name the two other countries that I know well enough to judge. But we are a long way from that.

So, my view, Germany is a country dealing with huge problems, and doing so with less unrest than might be expected. Its far from perfect, but if you look at Yugoslavia, then it could be a lot worse.

TF: Well - sometimes I feel ashamed of being German facing these riots in my home country, which I did never expect and thought Nazism was banned after WWII. On my opinion law and order and especially the Police has to do a lot more against the rioteers and especially against the militant neo-Nazi groups. I still hope that only a small minority of my countrymen are again thinking in "brown" and fascist terms, But those are growing more and it is frightening to hear them telling there absolut nasty political imaginations via TV. If there'll ever come a time that Nazism will take over again (which I really don't hope) I'll leave this country of the "ugly" Germans....

John Webley: Enough on that, "Titan" is a good idea but it goes on forever, and all that dice rolling gets you down after a bit. "Kings and Things" is a similar game, but nowhere near so serious or so long. The Mayfair games "1835" sets should be using my translation, at least that is

what Herr Brunnhofer hoped. He had been offered several thousand sales if he could provide the sets with English rules. If only I were better at playing the game.

I hope to meet you at Essen, I will be there for all 4 days I think and can usually be found around the playbus, or wherever there is an 18xx game going on.

TF: Sorry, we missed each other again, but I'm sure we will be able to arrange a meeting soon. I was only there on Saturday afternoon due to a lack of time. I have seen "1835" sold for DM 75,00 there, which is a real dumping price, but didn't buy it because I had already reached my limit. You should play "Titan" with Daniel Barnes !

John Breakwell (Reading, England): Just got a break in my training course so I thought I could drop you a line. They are training a number of Microsoft people up on a new product that comes out soon. There are techies from France, Italy, Denmark and Germany as well as an English contingent. Unfortunately it is only 5 minutes' walk from where I normally work so I don't get to fly or stay in a lovely hotel for a week. Most unfair.

The French convention sounded fun - I can't believe you had enough time to put in so much sightseeing ! Maybe you have gone into more detail on the sights as well as, or instead of, the convention review.

TF: I think I spent half of the time at the Con and the other half on sightseeing, which - except of the Louvre, which I had never visited before - was a rather quick course 'cause I had visited all the monuments years ago. But it's pretty nice to visit them all again, especial when you can have a cheap ride on the tube !

John Breakwell: The "Diadokoi" game I am pretty sure I have seen several years ago, called "Diadochi". I can send you a copy of what I have if you want. The version I played using this map was called "Triumvirate" and was based around 5 players: The Emperor, Egypt and 3 Legion Commanders. It does sound different from what Xavier is developing with just the name being similar.

I remember playing Titan many years ago and have been looking for somebody with a set ever since. I really enjoyed it at the time - maybe I will buy it for Christmas ?

TF: In the old SAU/G I run a game of "Triumvirate" and you are correct that it is one of three games of this "Diadochi" series. It doesn't work as it had turned out. The French game "Diadokoi" is a completely different game, a mixture of Diplomacy and Michavellia based in the Ancient Time. If it is possible to reduce the map I will reprint it in D and offer to copy the rules as soon as I'll get the revised English version from Xavier Blanchot and Pascal Boulerie. I'm waiting for the translation of these rules !!!

John Breakwell: The cost of Diplomat was reasonably expensive at the start of the month (DM 4,50 was 1,60 English Pounds) although a lot of this was probably taken up by postage but now the drop of the pound has made it even more expensive (DM 4,50 is now 1,80 English Pounds !). This in the space of 3 weeks ! Also, aren't the postal rates higher to the Americas than to EEC countries ? I was wondering if surface would be cheaper, but I think in Europe all mail goes airmail anyway. Anyway, I don't mind the cost - if you want international magazines then you have to pay for them, especially from a country where photocopying is more expensive (I believe USA/Canada is much cheaper than Europe). On format, I love A5.

Producing an A5 booklet does not necessarily mean photoreducing as word processors can usually print in a small font quite clearly - this means you do not lose any detail in the reduction stage and can prepare nice clean A5 originals. Obviously this is not the case if you have access to typewriters or primitive word processors.

I see Charles is playing E-mail diplomacy - what is he playing through ? I know there is a Judge that handles this sort of thing which a lot of people use. Do many readers have access to E-mail ? (I'm JOHN.BREA@MICROSOFT.COM, by the way.

Markus Kässbohrer wrote quite a concise and interesting piece. Made a lot of sense although some terms (Treuhand, for example) I was unfamiliar with.

TF: Have a look at his article in this issue and comment it, please. I don't really know what Charles Arsenault is up to by now, so let him play e-mail Diplomacy instead of proper postal Diplomacy. I also think that an A5 booklet is fine, but I'm using an ATARI with SIGNUM word

processing and for sure the letters are getting much smaller (the font is already rather small....). On the other the majority of subbers - at least those who had sent in a vote - told me to remain with open A4, so what can i do ? Maybe I could give it a try at one of the next issues. The costs of DM 4,50 is only valid for oversea subscribers due to high Air Mail rate. Europeans pay DM 3,50 and Germans DM 3,00 - is that too much ?

David Hood (Hickory, North Carolina): Great to hear you are organizing a German DipCon. The more Diplomacy events, the better I say.

TF: Thanks - I (we) will see what we can do !

Pascal Boulerie (Villeveque, France): Diplomat is a very interesting zine ! Charles Arsenault is wrong. I'll write a letter about it in Diplomat later (I'll send it on a disc).

TF: Thanks - would you, please, also send me the revised and translated rules for "Diadokoi" ???

Marc Houston (London, England): Truth to tell, I find that most of the D subbers do seem a lazy lot ! I've also written a handful of diplomatic notes for SERAPIS over the last couple of months: no replay on that score either. Still, I'm not all that disheartened as I work from the assumption that once another player reads a note (or score press lines) then his/her actions are governed (however minimally) to some extent by their interpretation of those lines - a true "psychological" approach ! This incidentally makes an interesting contrast with face to face Diplomacy where the players rely on facial expression, eloquency and sometimes, intimidation. What do you think on this aspects of "Diplomacy" ?

TF: Sorry, I don't know what is going on in this game concerning the negotiation side, but it's always a difference to act as a Standby than starting a new game. Standby position ususally don't have a great deal and chance to negotiate, because the "fronts" are usually build up. But I think that the new international Dip game will start next issue and perhaps all the potential participants could send in there preference lists, please ! Of course there is a big difference between face-to-face and postal Diplomacy and both version have their own attraction. You have to be more of an actor in fif Dip I think and get your face under control !

Markus Kässbohrer (Vallendar, Germany): Titan is one of my favourite games. I found it rather easy to learn (in fact, I got to know it at a Con with ten minutes of explanation and a few sample moves). It is not very easy to master, though, the number of creatures, recruiting options and hexes combined with the rather unconventional movement on the masterboard take a bit getting used to.

TF: Well - not too much dice rolling ?

Markus Kässbohrer (Vallendar, Germany): I would not entirely agree to the idea that the problem of violence in East Germany can be solved just by jailing the offenders.

It is the police's job to keep the streets quiet and stop the violence, if possible apprehending the troublemakers before they start, luckily, this seems to be what they do with increasing skill, experience, and success.

Once caught, however, I am not sure that just putting the hooligans to jail will suffice to solve the problem in the long run. I would hold that at the moment, the troublemakers are not yet die-hard Neo-Nazi extremists: they are going become just that, however, if everybody treats them as such. Also, a vicious circle would build up: being caught rioting, going to jail, being released, finding to have no chance, and either ending up as a rather silent but existing margin of society, if the police is effective enough to prevent further riots, or start the next fight, in due cause get caught and so on.

In a way, they deserve that, at least much more than some hundreds of thousands of people in East Germany who do not have much of a chance, too, but do not burn houses and throw stones. The problem in the end does not differ very much from the one you have with any criminal: he needs more help than somebody else but qualifies for it by doing things that should not be rewarded at all. Globally, there have been various answers to this dilemma that yielded different results under different conditions; in this special case, however, with lack of

money and labour in health care felt acutely in East Germany, it might perhaps help to organisations along the lines of what conscientious objectors do. With luck, this might help to reduce the number of violent right-wing extremists in East Germany and even bring positive side-effects. This is only a temporary solution, however, as making cheap labour available will in the long term exert downward pressure on skilled workers' wages and hence reduce the number of people who would do the job in question for a living, as can be seen in the West where part lack of qualified personnel in health care can be attributed to the hope that this comparatively of young men doing non military service. In the end, though, I would hope that this comparatively massive outbreak of right-wing extremism in Germany is temporary, too.

TF: See above and let's all hope the very best that the situation in Germany will change during the next years !!! However, this topic will remain hot for some years and I'm very anxious that Germany's reputation will suffer from these riots and outbreaks of violence ! Another two articles on this most interesting theme:

East Germany

by John Breakwell

It is a bit difficult for us foreign readers to give an accurate comment on the situation in east Germany as everything we hear is second hand in comparison to reading it in Diplomat ! I think the general trend in Western Europe is for the recession to continue and so people are not so well off through unemployment and pay freezes with a positive inflation (although this is lower than before).

When times are hard there is a "need" to find a scapegoat or someone to take your anger out. This can be the rich, the foreign, and the undesirable - in England we are having a go at Travellers at the moment. Considering the fact that society has been radically changed in Germany and the standard of living is dropping to cover the merger, I am not surprised that trouble has occurred.

I do not think that all Germans are Nazis, it is merely one aspect of the social background at the moment. For example, England still has a number of active Nazis but it is nowhere near as great as in the late 70s when the national Front was very visible in the media. But the people of England have not changed dramatically : It is just that the society has moved to where it does not need/promote such feelings. In Germany (and France) at the moment I assume there is more unhappiness over the standard of living and employment so Nazism comes to the fore again. In good times people aren't so nasty to others so the present troubles are just a manifestation of major social problems.

As to fearing Nazism, this is like saying you fear the results of social unrest. I do not think Nazism is something you can simply eradicate once and for all. I am sure that it has been with us in one form or another ever since man walked on Earth. There must be many historical events where minorities were picked on at times of social unrest - the Jews, for example, must have a list as long as your arm for when they have been used as scapegoats.

The reputation of Germany now is affected much more by what is happening in the financial world - the Bundesbank affects "us" whereas Germany bombing each other/foreigners is "somebody else's problem" ! But the two are linked, are they not ? What the German bank is doing is linked to unification which is also causing the riots. What a complex world we live in. Do you think that West Germans would have been as happy about unification if they had knowledge of what was to happen in the next couple of years ?

TF: Thank you John, and look at the other one written by Markus Kässbohrer below Claude's report on China, please ! Now to the other side of the world, to the People's Republic of China, where Claude is teaching English:

Claude Gautron (Wuhan, China): I received my copy of Diplomat on 18th September, only 8 days after you mailed it ! Letters to China don't seem to take more time than those sent to Canada ! Since I arrived, I've also found out that letters with the address written only in English will also get to me.

China is a fascinating country, with an ancient culture and history about which I know very little. I plan to learn some Chinese at my university which will make travelling in the country

easier. I arrived at Beijing in late August and I visited the city for a few days. I've never seen so many bicycles in my entire life, and there are Chinese people everywhere ! The present population of Beijing is over 9 million. Many of the buildings are large grey and drab apartment buildings, and with the wide avenues and relatively few cars, the city looks like many Eastern European cities. The first day I went to visit the Summer Palace of China's last dynasty, the Qing (Manchu) Dynasty, who ruled from 1644 to 1911. The palace, which actually consists of several pavilions, residences and Buddhist temples located in a large park bear a lake outside the centre of the city, was the main residence of the Empress Dowager Cixi (the Empress was shown as an old woman in the film "The Last Emperor"). She rebuilt the palace in 1888, after British and French troops destroyed the old one during the second Opium war (1860). It's a pleasant place to spend a hot summer afternoon, away from the noise and dust of central Beijing.

The second day I saw the great Wall of China, a most impressive construction first built by Emperor Qin Shihuang (221-207 BC), the first emperor to unify the Chinese people. The wall originally stretched 5000 km, and it has been reconstructed many times since then. The section of the wall that tourists see (and that I visited) is a 2-hour bus ride away from Beijing towards the north. It was restored in 1957 and measures on average 8 metres in height and 6 meters in width. The crowds of Chinese on the wall were very big, but I saw few foreign tourists. The wall was built to keep out invading armies from the north, especially the Mongols. It follows the crest of the mountains, which stretch from east to west, so certain sections are very steep and steps had to be built. The view of this immense construction on top of these mountains is quite spectacular. On our way back to Beijing, I saw the tomb of an Emperor of the Ming Dynasty (from 1368 to 1644), the tomb of Emperor Wan Li who began work on his immense underground mausoleum in 1585. It took a fortune in state funds and six years of hard labour to complete the project. The place is a bit disappointing because it looks like a bank vault, even though many jade and marble artefacts were found and are on display in the tomb. There are also some porcelain Ming vases, of course !

The next day, I left Beijing for Wuhan by plane. I've been teaching English at my university since early September. I made a small trip to the Three Gorges area along the Yangtze River last week, in the western part of Hubei Province. I'll talk about that trip in my next letter ! I'll be going to Hong Kong in January and will send you some money for my subscription from there. Please, note that my address can also include the following line: c/o FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICE (see below).

Claude Gautron, c/o Foreign Affairs Office, Huazhong Agric. Univ., Wuhan, P. R. China 430070

TF: Thank you very much for the most interesting report about your life in China, Claude. We are always open for your impressions of this country - it's of course all right with the sub for D and take your time to get to Hong Kong (another report for the next issue, please ?)

XX

East Germany: economic problems mount

by Markus Kässbohrer

There was a workforce of 9,7 million people in the eastern federal states in 1989, down to 9,1 million people by 1990, and 8,9 million today (July), so 800,000 people (9% (of 8,9 million)) must have moved permanently (to the West) or given up (women who do not see any chance any more and rely on their husband, assuming a traditional house-wife role again. Incidentally, because of lower wages, the need for an expansion of the workforce - indeed, East Berlin believed the economy to be understaffed, and if somebody moved, the problem was not finding work, which you always did, but finding accomodation - and generous help for women with babies - not without drawbacks, to be sure - provided for much more equality and emancipation at work than in the West. It cannot yet be determined how much of this has, and ultimately will, survived)

To continue with the figures:

- 500,000 commute to the West (5,6%), mostly by car rather than by train, because even the

crowded or neglected/roadworks-ridden Aufßbahns are preferred to the service of the state-owned railway (perhaps privatising it, as is envisaged for the nearer future, will help),

- 50,000 still are in a Warteschleife (awaiting a decision about their future; 0,6%);
- 400,000 are in ABM (Arbeitsbeschaffungsmaßnahmen, measures designed to create work - not jobs), doing necessary jobs mostly financed by the state (4,5%); for example, in Schwarzheide, the BASF had a 25% share in the local ABM.

There is some controversy as to whether ABMs should be expanded, as demanded by eastern Social Democrats, the unions, and miscellaneous people claiming to speak for "the people", among them the former SED, now called PDS, and their offspring "committees for justice", incidentally boasting a high-ranking CDU politician, too (P.-M. Diestel, whom I would rate an utter opportunist); on the other hand, there are complaints about unfair competition because work done this way need not be paid for by the cities, and especially trade complains that they are losing orders that way.

Personally, I would say there is more than enough to do for anybody, but not enough money to pay for it, so this is rather a question of whether something is done at all, than one of who gets to do it. However, the money would be better spent on training, in my opinion;

- 500,000 are in training or re-training (5,6%); though it is reassuring that these people are out of harm's way at the moment while learning something useful, to reappear in the workforce with higher qualification when economic take-off will require them, hopefully, not all are learning things that will help them, and in some useful profiles, far more are trained than will ever be needed, but really, it is better than nothing (it was the best we could do, or so I hope, for people whom the BASF could not keep because the CIS cannot pay for their products any more, and another wave of sacking raged through the company);
- 225,000 are working short hours, up to zero (2,5%);
- 800,000 are in early retirement (9,0%), which includes more or less everybody aged 55 or more, and
- only the remaining 1,300,000 are officially - "registered unemployed" (14,6%; the official figure was 15,1% in July- must have been calculated on a different base figure...);
- 5,1 million (57,3%) have a place to work that is at least not directly financed by the state.

Among them, however, a considerable number still works in Treuhand-owned companies (1,350,000 in March - 15,2% -, to become 550-600,000 - 6,2 to 6,7% - by the end of the year, while investor commitment to employment is expected to grow from 1,130,000 to 1,400,000, so conceivably some of the remaining 480-530,000 - 5,4 to 6,0% - will add to the jobless).

Furthermore, a lot of the work that is done without any government handouts, other than the orders themselves in many cases, is in construction, roadworks and so on. The next winter, when these will have to pause, too, is going to be dreadful, for sure.

As for industry itself, output per worker head has actually decreased from 36,7% in 1990 to 34,6% now; at the same time, wage costs per unit of output increased from 118% of western levels to 216%. These figures are interesting.

- First, in GDR there was so much overstaffing that even with monthly wages in the 500 Mark der DDR range, actual unit wage costs were higher than in the West.
- Second, productivity has dropped, not risen.
- Third, if productivity were 100% West (ie. 34% \times 3), unit wage costs would be (216%/3) roughly 72% West, which is very competitive, given that infrastructure is adequate now (aside from that the T-e-l-e-k-o-m changes telephone area codes as if they were paid for it), and
- Fourth, with about 20% of east German workers guaranteed 100% West wages by 1994 (meaning 300% West unit wage costs at average today productivity), it is possible that surviving the next year might not be enough...

It should not be thought, however, that official federal borrowing of something like 50 billion DM a year accurately reflected the extent of government spending in the east. Total gross transfer from West to East in 1992 is reported as 218 billion DM. Subtracting tax revenues going

the other way, the net transfer is 180 billion DM, of which only 74 come directly from the federal budget (12 from the federal states and communes, 24 Fonds Deutsche Einheit, 25 Kreditabwicklungsfonds, 1 EEC, 30 Bundesanstalt für Arbeit and 14 Pension Funds), and roughly a quarter goes into investment (ie. helps create the "capital", ie. machinery etc, base that will raise productivity).

Furthermore, it is only by 1994-1995 that Mr. Waigel's debt - camouflage agencies will have to be accounted for in the federal budget, to note the Treuhandanstalt with 250+ billion DM (250,000,000,000 DM!!!), circa 100 billion DM for the Kreditabwicklungsfonds, 100+ billion DM for the Fonds Deutsche Einheit, 50 billion DM old debts of the housing industry, 32 billion DM to put the brown coal industry back on their feet, 35 billion DM to do same for the hospitals... total public sector debt is expected to grow from 1991's roughly 1.2 trillion DM (!!), 42,7% of GNP, to 1,6 trillion DM, 48,8% of GNP, in 1993, and 1,800,000,000,000 DM, 51,4% of Gross National Product, in 1995! Already now, the three biggest positions in the federal etat are Social Affairs, Defence, and... debt service. I do not think a company chief executive would live to see the end of such a fi ancial plan...

To give you an impression of what this looks like in the East, the 1991 budget of Saxony, the most industrialised and busiest federal state (that clearly shows that by just leaving business alone without having a coherent concept or anything of one's own can be an effective policy of a cnservative government with an absolute majority) in its final form amounted to 26,3 billion DM, of which 5,5 billion DM (20,9%) were financed by Saxonian tax revenues, 10,4 billion DM (39,5%) by federal handouts (Fonds Deutsche Einheit) and 4,5 billion DM (17,1%) by new debts, the exact origin of the rest was not given, but it was implied that it came from the West, too.

Now it should not be thought, either, that this unbelievable, immense expansion of public spending led to corresponding cuts in the West. Much to the contrary, the most serious attempt at this, then-minister of trade and commerce and now-also-vice chancellor Möllemann's 10 billion DM-pledge in January-July 1991 (note the comparison between this figure and the preceding) can safely be called an utter failure (and note, too, that this did not at all harm his advancement, much to the contrary); in fairness, it should also be noted that in those fields he is proficient - a former teacher, then minister of education - he is not without merits, having initiated, his only deed worth the mention, a drive for the creation and filling of apprentice positions in the east, as well as his personal popularity ("this is an initiative of minister Möllemann", with his face, on every advertisement!).

Also, it should be noted that the others mostly did not come up with anything at all, aside from limiting growth of their spending to 2,5% a year (when cuts were called for!).

Instead, all costs incurred so far have been financed by "Otto Normalverbraucher", mostly in the form of tax increases: petrol tax, to the extent that now more than two thirds of the petrol price actually is taxes - 92 Pf petrol tax, 7 Pf VAT, of a total of about 1,40 per litre, here - (with the side effect that perhaps petrol consumption and consequently, exhaust emissions, would go down, too, as no coherent programme, in fact no further measures to that end at all, were presented at the same time, or ever since, it would be very hard to believe this was the main reason - there are more opportunities to do so than would be good for the length of this piece to list), a legally dubious 7,5% one year-increase of income tax, and a 1% increase of VAT from next year on, plus tinkering with social security institutions leading to deficits there, too; last year, it was 2% more of unemployment insurance, compensated by 0,5% less health insurance which is about to be reformed on the backs of, unusually, everyone concerned, including industry and doctors (must they be desperate... in the last reform to end the need for reform, some two years ago, these groups were not so much as touched in earnest).

Much more of such has been avoided, so far, by continuous economic growth that permitted to revise the planned figures for federal revenues upwards by some 8 billion DM a year, and by hiding, actually, most of the spending in "shadow budgets" like the Treuhandanstalt, the Fonds Deutsche Einheit, and so on.

So much for hard facts. They clearly show that, something, at least, went wrong, and by much. As an outsider, however, it is difficult to pin down exact responsibilities in this field. This

is different if you look at the psychological side of Unity.

I clearly and vividly remember the general election campaign of November/December, 1990. Dr. Helmut Kohl, "chancellor of Unity", touring the East with his message of "nobody will be worse off, but many will have a better life", instilling his audiences with unknown enthusiasm, "Helmut, Helmut" shouting and squares abounding with black-red-gold flags; the Liberals, in the last days, launching their final drive even with the slogan "no absolute majorities" (to add to "no tax increases")... (and what has become of it!!)

It was a natural reaction, then, that the money Ossis got with monetary union was spent, rather than saved or put into investment. For example, you can safely say that at least half of the cars on the street now are of western origin. As far as passive safety on the roads is concerned, this is welcome, but it does show where the money went. Much of the economic growth (west) mentioned above was attributable to the spending of this "endowment" (east).

Nowadays, industry crumbles on a frightening scale (industrial production is down to 60% of what it was in the second half of 1990), and mostly for want of investment capital. Many of the old enterprises would conceivably have a chance to survive (then depending on whether management could act successfully in a market environment), if new machinery could be bought, workers trained to use them (ie. productivity raised) and liquidity guaranteed for some time until sales channels are established and revenues start to come in. All of this means money (a lot of money, actually)- money that has been spent earlier, trusting these Wessi politicians.

When reality, plain, hard, economic reality, struck, the fall was correspondingly far and hurting. It is no wonder at all that most Ossis felt deceived, cheated, defrauded. They had believed the rich uncle from the West and his promises, and now realised that it had been all a lie and a sham, and they had been used, no more, no less.

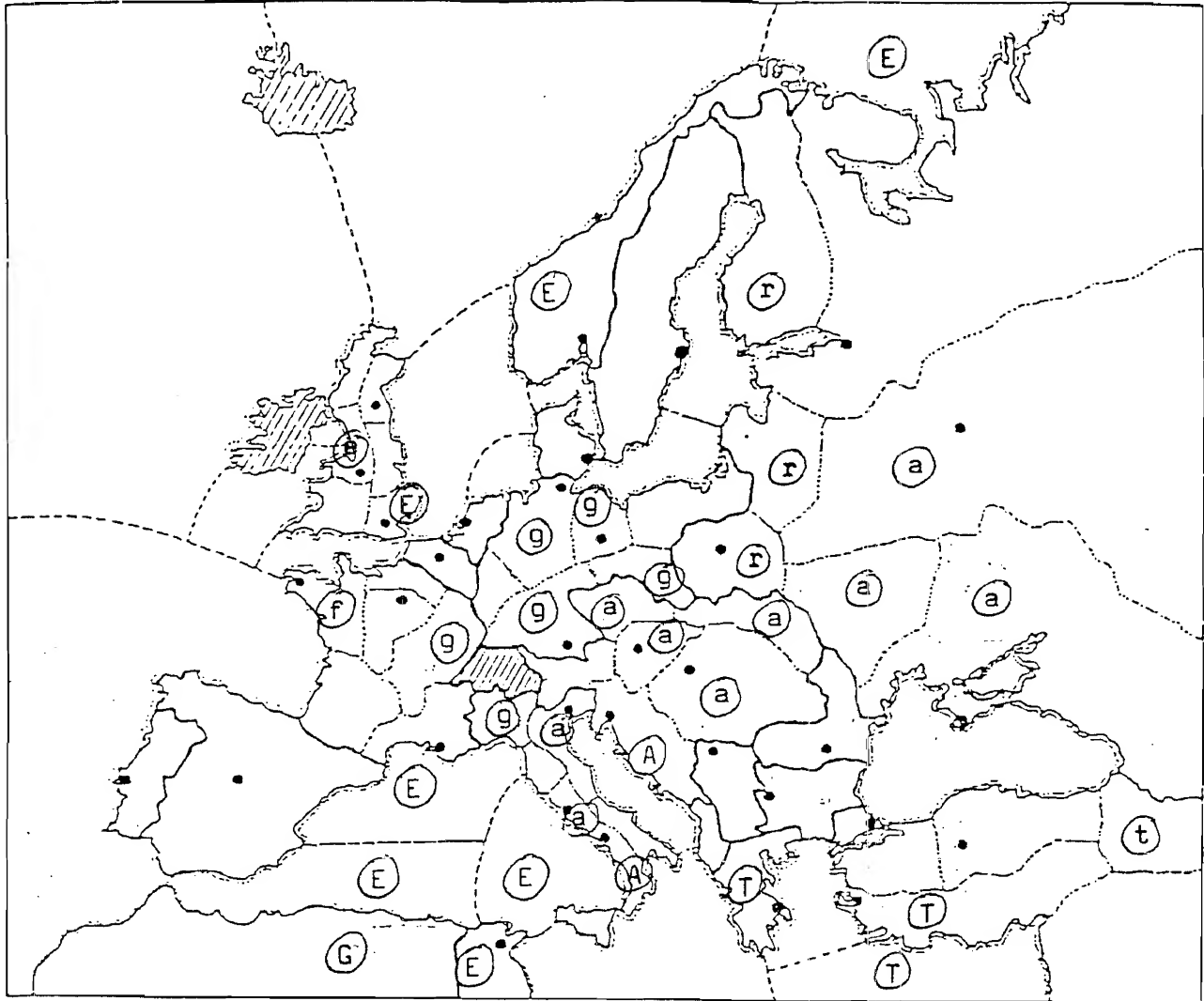
In a working democracy the next election would see the opposition sweep the offices, and then, of course, everything would become better...

Not so here. It is hard to imagine the main opposition party, the Social Democrats, to elect the chancellor in 1994. In short:

- they have no real heads (Mr. Engholm, the party leader and president of Schleswig-Holstein, is too nice; Mr. Klose, chief whip in Bonn, cannot count on adequate support in the party; Mr. Lafontaine, president of the Saarland, has lost his principal advantage, his aggressiveness, after he was nearly murdered by a mad woman at a rally),
- they are at a structural disadvantage as their fringes drift away much more quickly than those of the conservatives and
- Germany's people, living comfortably and so having something to lose, seems to be intrinsically inclined to vote "black", rather than "red",
- they have no vision, nor concrete, working concepts, and - most importantly they seem to lack the will to go for it, appearing to adopt a "happy second" attitude instead.

Disregarding the "official" opposition this way, people either turn their back to politics as a whole (which is bad, for their input is lost while politics and politicians become more and more unpopular, which in turn means talented people leave the trade, or do not think of entering it in the first place, leading to worse politics, and so on), or they turn to the "inofficial" opposition who promise to make everything better by making it radically different, offer simple truths, scapegoats, and most importantly, a voice of protest- like the "Republikaner" or the "DVU", or, for the young, the Skinheads (which is, of course, worse).

Well, I think Germany's economy is still, despite the errors that have been made, healthy enough to get it all to work, and with time, overcome the economic problems facing us today. Maybe, with a little bit of luck, the load of trouble waiting for us on the way would even foster beneficial developments in the way politics are handled in this country, too...



AUSTRIA (R. Baty):

A Bud

ENGLAND (U. Mannherz):

F Lon, A Lpl

FRANCE (cd):

-

GERMANY (Th. Butcher):

-

ITALY (Ch. Arsenault):

A Apu - ex, F Alb - ex, F AEG - ex (NMR - GM)

RUSSIA (Chr. Thielscher):

A Pru - ex

TURKEY (I. Markhof):

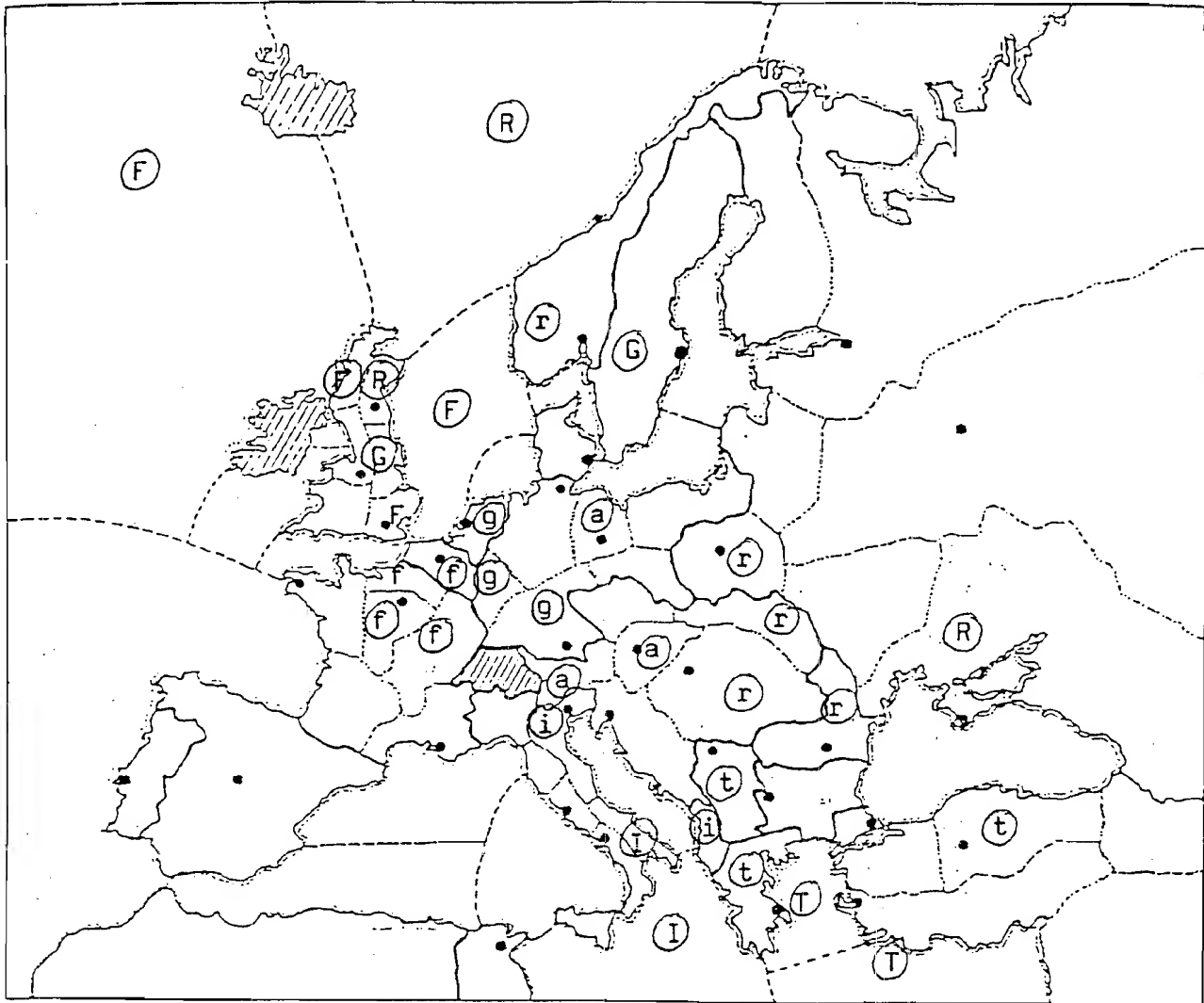
F Smy

Press

Austria - Engalnd/Germany: If you two aren't going to fight each other, then we might as well make peace. Vote for the 4-way-draw. I don't think anyone can get significantly passed the stalemate line.

Xenophon - Austria: IF..... - do you really see the game that "dead" ???

For the next ZAT please send the S OT - orders I



AUSTRIA (R. Röllig): A Ber - Sil, A Ser - Tri(&), A Vie S A Ser - Tri, A Tri - Tyr

FRANCE (J. Webley): F NAT - NWS, F Lpl - Cly, F ENG - NTH,
F Lon S F ENG - NTH, A Bur - Mun, A Bel - Ruh, A Pic - Bel,
A Par - Bur

GERMANY (M. Houston): F Yor - NTH, F Nor - Swe, A Hol S A Ruh - xxx, A Mun - Bur,
A Ruh S A Mun - Bur

ITALY (D. Dahmann): A Alb - Tri, A Ven S A Alb - Tri, F ION - xxx, F Apu S F ION - xxx

RUSSIA (C. Gautron): A War - Sil, F Sev S A Rum - xxx, A Pet - Nor,
F NWS S A Pet - Nor, F Edi - NTH, A Rum S A Bud - xxx,
A Gal S A Bud - xxx, A Bud S TURKISH A Bul - Ser

TURKEY (A. Stielau): A Bul - Ser, A Gre S A Bul - Ser, A Ank - Con, F AEG - Gre,
F EAS - ION

Retreats(&): **AUSTRIA** A Ser - ex

Dirk has send in the following game end proposal:

1. Russia 2. France 4. Germany/Turkey 6. Italy/Austria

Votes next time, please, and keep in mind that 'no vote' counts as 'yes' !!!

Note: You can also reach Claude Gautron under: c/o Foreign Affairs Office, Huazhong Agric. University, Wuhan, P. R. China 430070. It's not necessary to use the Chinese characters !

Press

Austria - Germany: Received your message, thanks you ! Couldn't answer though - just back from USA. I agree to everything alright.

Xenophon: Hope it will still help you !

Germany - Xenophon: The temporary loss of Berlin to Austrian raiders and freebooters has no effect on national morale - all our beer supplies are located in Munich....

Xenophon: Right - of course the beer is much better in Munich than in Berlin ! Put those Austrian out...

Austria - Italy: Der Balkan ist verloren. Bitte um Unterstützung für Tri. Vae victis.

Xenophon: Does Italy also belong to the Balkans ???

Germany - Turkey: Renowned scimitar of Islam, my apologies for not writing back. However, I shall consider your suggestion most carefully.

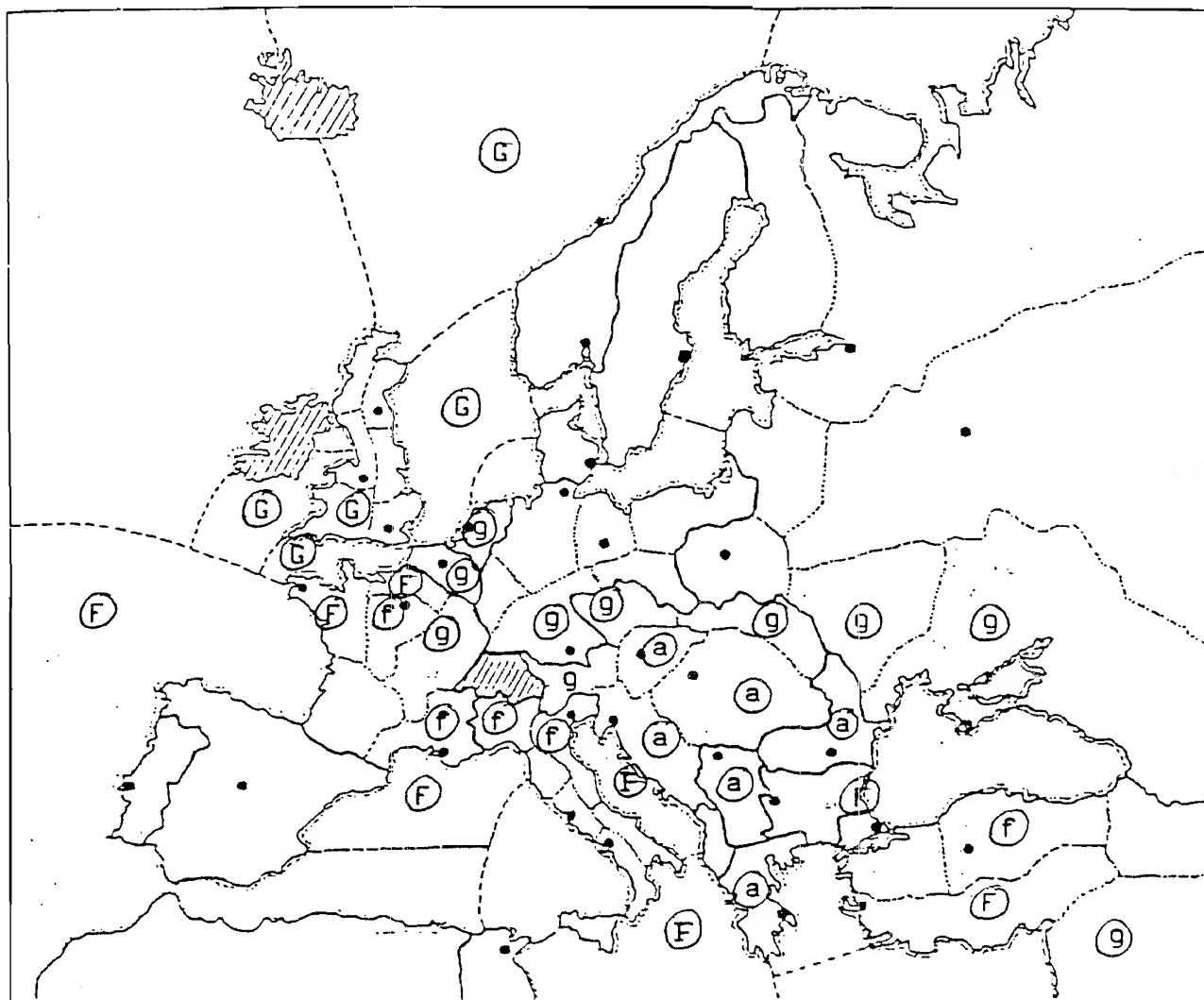
For the next ZAT please send the A + W 07 - moves !

%%%

STINKENSAURUS

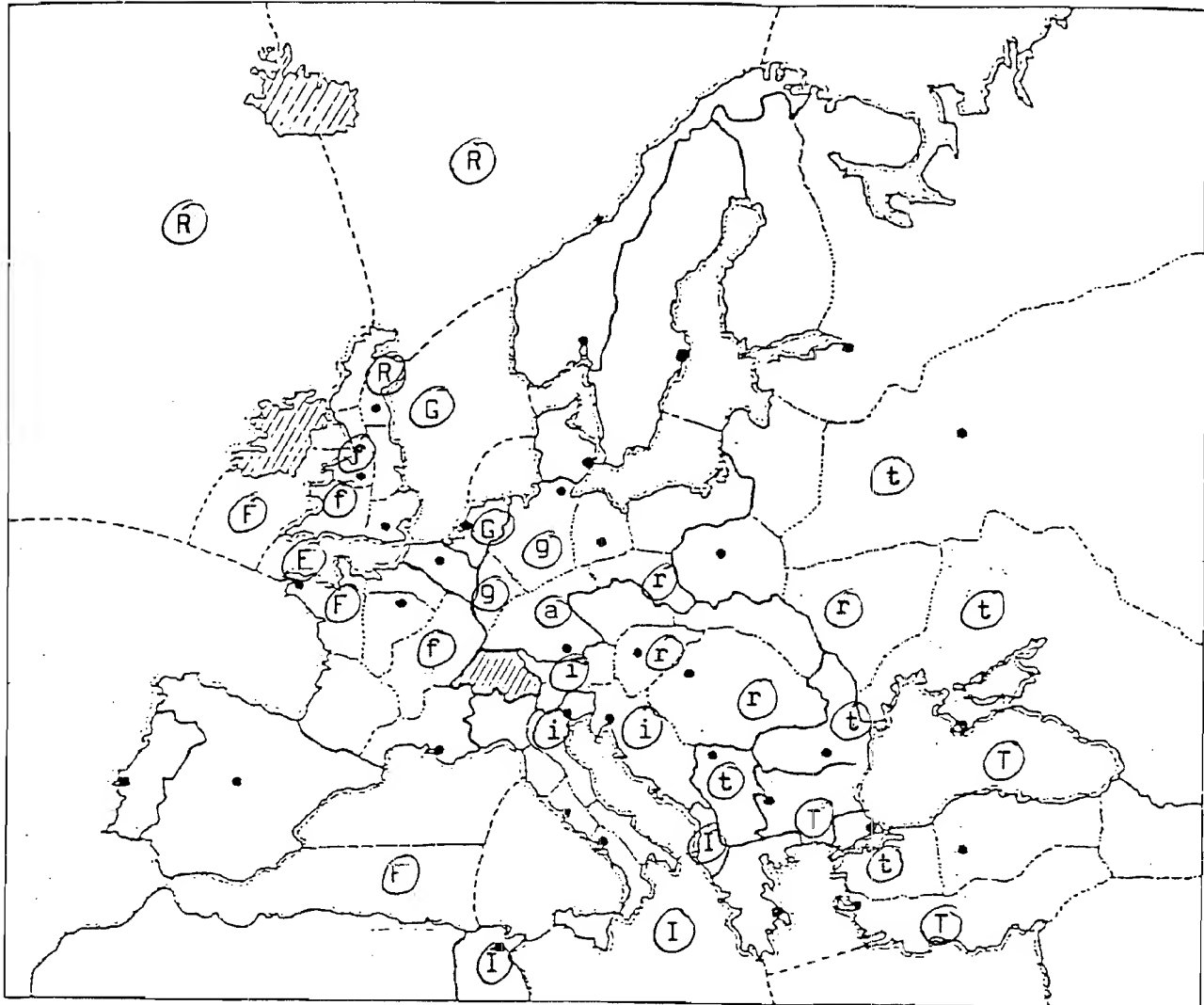
1988VE

Autumn 1915



AUSTRIA (H. Sommer):

A Vie S A Tri - xxx, A Tri S A Vie - xxx, A Ser - Bud.
A Rum - Bud. A Gre - Bul



AUSTRIA (C. Gautron): A Mun S GERMAN A Ruh - xxx(NSO)

ENGLAND (Ch. Arsenault): No unit !

FRANCE (M. Burgdorf): F MID - Bre, F WMS - MID, A Bur S A Bel - xxx,
A Bel S A Bur - xxx, F ENG S A Bel - xxx, A Wal - Lon,
F IRI S A Lpl - xxx, A Lpl S GERMAN F NTH - Edi(NSO)

GERMANY (R. Baty): A Hol - Kie, A Ruh - Mun, F NTH - Lon, F HEL - Hol

ITALY (D. Hood): F Alb S A Tri - xxx, A Tyr S A Tri - xxx, F Gre - ION, F ION - Tun,
A Apu - Ven, A Tri S TURKISH A Ser - Bud(NSO)

RUSSIA (J. Dennett): A War - Sil, A Ukr - xxx, A Vie S A Bud - xxx,
A Bud S A Vie - xxx, F NWS - Edi, F Cly S F NWS - Edi,
F NAT - MID

TURKEY (D. Barnes): A Arm - Sev, A Mos S A Arm - Sev, F Bul(ec) - BLA,
F Con - Bul(sc), A Ser - Alb, A Rum - Ser

Retreats(&):

-

Supply Centers

Builds

A: Mun	= 1		0
E: Edi	= 0	no unit !	0
F: Par, Bre, Mar, Spa, Por, Bel, Lpl, Lon	= 8		0
G: Ber, Kie, Den, Hol	= 4		0
I: Rom, Nap, Ven, Tun, Gre, Tri, SEV	= 6	6 units	0
R: Pet, War, SEV , Swe, Nor, Bud, Vie, + EDI	= 7		0
T: Con, Ank, Smy, Bul, Rum, Mos, + SER, + SEV	= 8		+2

Winter 1905

AUSTRIA: -
 ENGLAND: -
 FRANCE: -
 GERMANY: -
 ITALY: -
 RUSSIA: -
 TURKEY: F Smy, A Con

Ralph has submitted the following game end proposals:

- 1) 2-way-draw F/I
- 2) 3-way-draw F/I/T

Votes for both proposals next time, please and remember, that no vote counts yes !!!!

Note: You can also reach Claude Gautron under: c/o Foreign Affairs Office, Huazhong Agric. University, Wuhan, P. R. China 430070. It's not necessary to use the Chinese characters I gave you last time !

Change of Address(COA): Martin Burgdorf has moved a few houses and can now be reached under Garenhof 1, NL-2201 LR Noordwijk ZH, Netherlands. Please, note !

Press

Munich - Berlin: I could try to get back at you for the URANOS game, but I won't if you be- have. Instead, I'll help you defend your own country against France's superior forces.

For the next ZAT please send the S 06 - orders !

(Fortsetzung von S. 18)

Xenophon - Turkey: Ich verstehe Deine Probleme mit dem ZAT nicht, gerade wenn ich in ei- ner Zwischenrunde schreibe: "Zum nächsten ZAT bitte die S 05" - Züge". Bei diesem ZAT kann es sich doch nur um den allgemeinen ZAT für die Mhrzahl aller Spiele in D 18 handeln, oder ist das so mißverständlich ? Allen anderen war es aber offenbar klar....

Im übrigen ist in diesem Spiel und in allen anderen nationalen Dippys im D die "Amtssprache" deutsch....

Zum nächsten ZAT bitte die A + W 05 - Züge !



← Sigh - Six months on sea, and what can we present?
 What, who has asked you? →

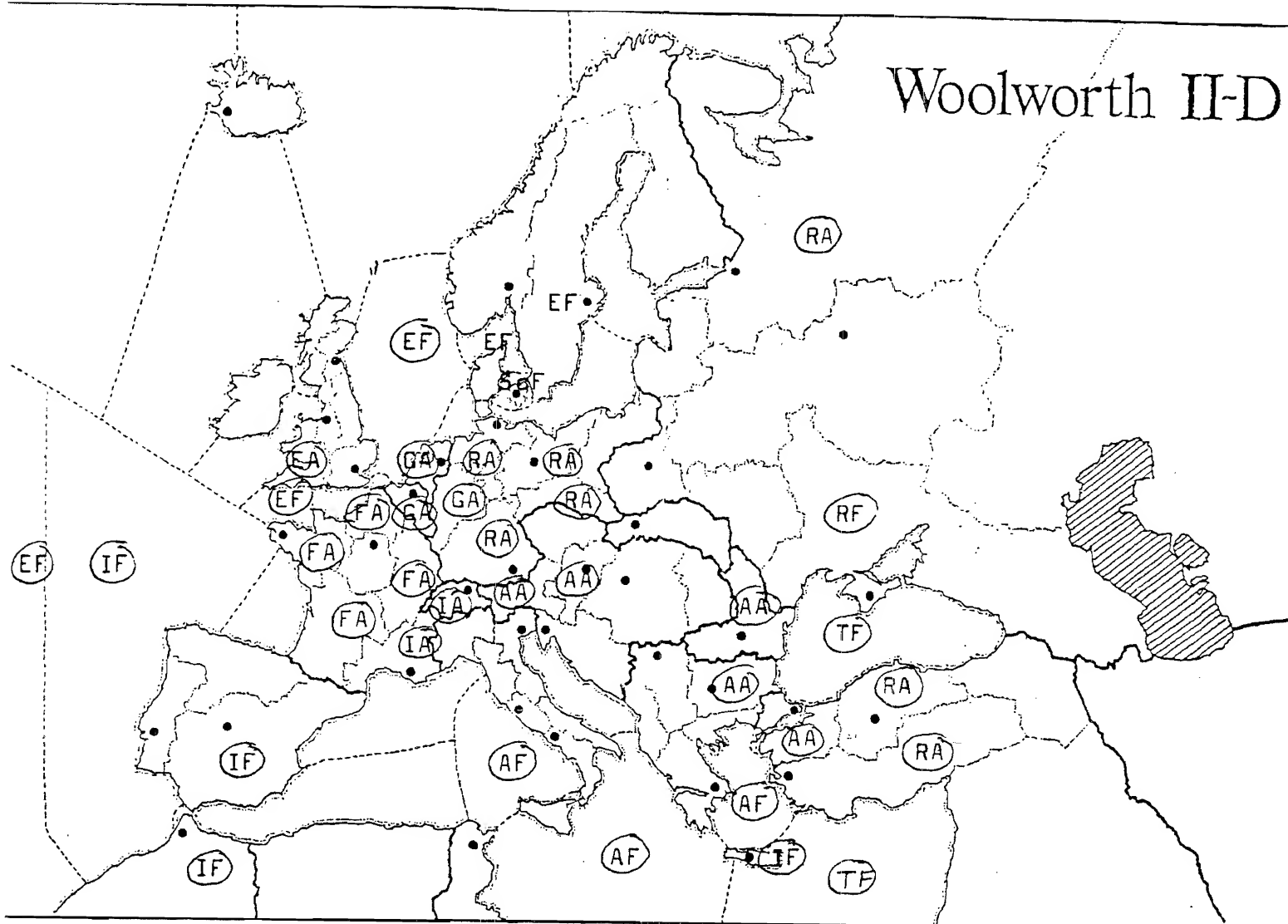


WOOLWORTH II-D

URANOS

1991HZcbl9

A 04



AUSTRIA (?):

F ADR - ION, F AEG S F ADR - ION, F ION - TYS,
A Bul S A Con - xxx, A Con S A Bul - xxx, A Rum S A Bul - xxx,
A Bud - Vie, A Tyr S RUSSIAN A Sil - Mun

ENGLAND (U. Stähr):

F MID - Bre(&), F ENG S F MID - Bre, F Osl - Swe,
F SKA S F Osl - Swe, A Lon - Wal, F NTH S GERMAN A Bel - xxx

FRANCE (C. Gautron):

A Bur - Bel, A Pic S A Bur - Bel, A Bre S A Pic - xxx,
A Gas S A Bre - xxx

GERMANY (?):

A Kie S A Mun - xxx(&), A Mun S A Kie - xxx(&),
A Bel S ITALIAN A Swi - Bur(NSO)

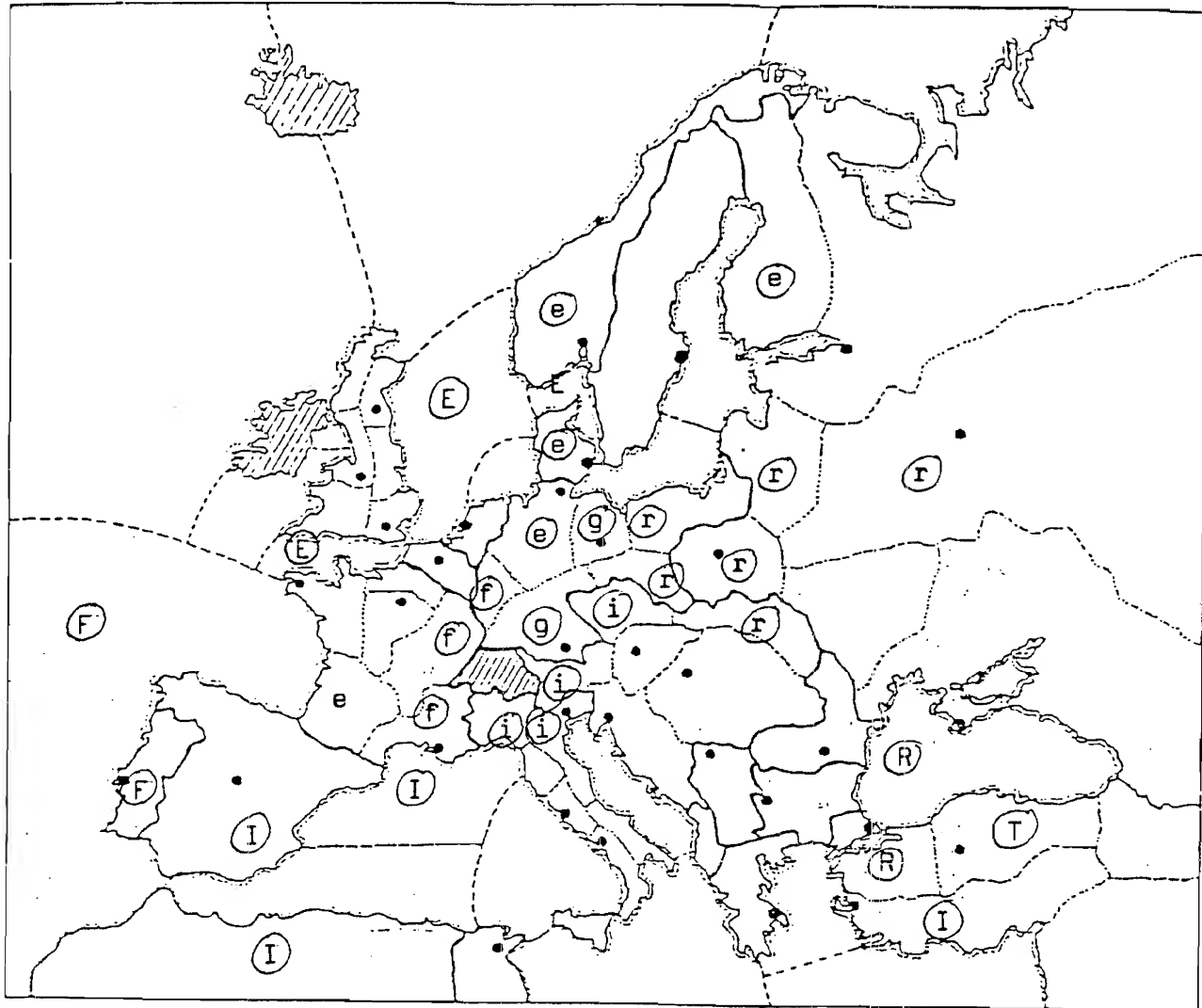
ITALY (R. Baty):

F WMS - MID, F Mro S F WMS - MID, F Mdr S F WMS - MID,
A Mar S A Swi - xxx, A Swi S A Mar - xxx,
F Cre S AUSTRIAN F ADR - ION

RUSSIA (?):

A Ruh - Kie, A Ber S A Ruh - Kie, A Sil - Mun, A War - Sil,
A Ank - xxx, A Smy - xxx, A Lvn - Pet, F Sev - BLA

(to be continued on p. 22)



ENGLAND (H. Thiemann): A Edi - Nor, F NTH C A Edi - Nor, F SKA S F Edi - Nor,
A Lon - Gas, F ENG C A Lon - Gas, A Swe - Fin,
F Kie - BAL, A Hol - Kie, A Den S A Hol - Kie

FRANCE (W. Friedrich): F Spa(sc) S A Mar - xxx(&), A Mar S F Spa(sc) - xxx,
A Bur S A Mar - xxx, A Ruh - Mun,
F MID C ENGLISH A Lon - Gas

GERMANY (J. Spinoza): A Mun - Bur, A Ber - Mun, A Boh S A Ber - Mun(&)

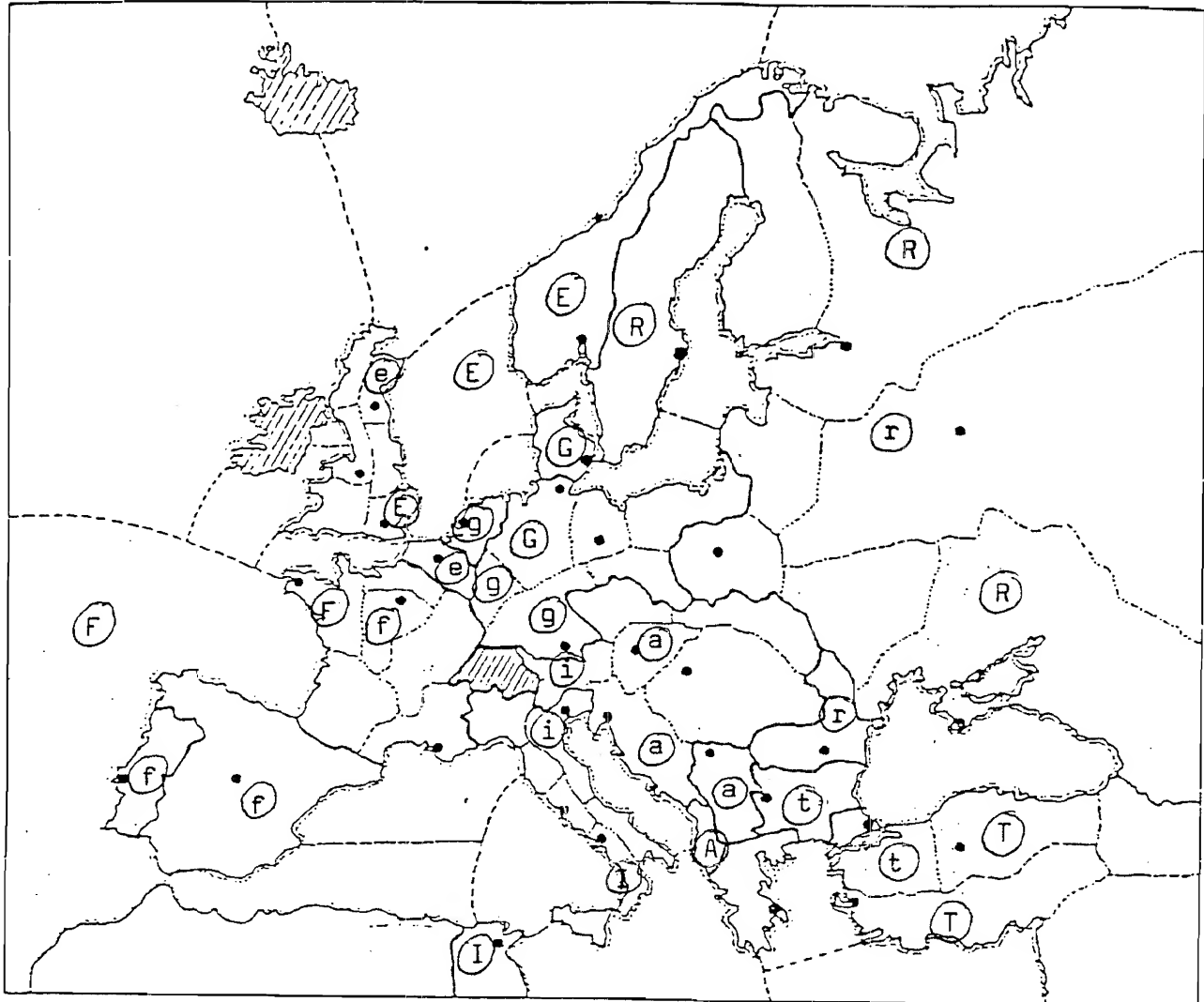
ITALY (A. Hinrichsen): A Vie - Boh, A Tyr S A Vie - Boh, A Ven S A Tyr - xxx,
A Pie - Mar, F WMS - Spa(sc), F LYO S F WMS - Spa(sc),
F Tun - Naf, F Smy - xxx

RUSSIA (H. Sommer): A Lvn - Pru, A Pet - Lvn, A Mos - War, A Gal - Sil, A Bud - Gal,
A Sev - Mos, F Con - Ank, F BAL S F Con - Ank(NSU/IMP),
F BLA - xxx(NOR)

TURKEY (Kh. Müller): F Ank - Con

Retreats(&):
GERMANY A Boh - ex
FRANCE F Spa(sc) - Por

(wird fortgesetzt auf S. 16)



AUSTRIA (N. Berdichevsky):

A Vie

ENGLAND (R. Röllig):

F Lon, A Edi

FRANCE (R. Baty):

F Bre, A Par

GERMANY (D. Barnes):

A Mun, F Kie

ITALY (J. Spinoza):

F Nap

RUSSIA (M. Kässbohrer):

F Pet(nc) - no second build received, plays 1 short !

TURKEY (U. Meyer):

F Smy

Press

St. Petersburg - London: Sorry, I know you are not going to like this. I could not play two short, however, could I ?

Xenophon: Yes, of course, you could !

For the next ZAT please, send the S O2 - moves !

(continued from p. 19):

SCANDINAVIA (??): F Cop - xxx, A Swe - xxx(&)

NMR !

TURKEY (cd): F BLA - xxx, F EAS - xxx

NMR !

Retreats(&):

SCANDINAVIA A Swe - ex (NMR - GM)

GERMANY A Mun - Ruh

GERMANY A Kie - Hol (NMR - GM)

ENGLAND F MID - HAT (NMR - GM)

Sorry, I forgot to show the RUSSIAN A Ruh on the map last time !

Fred has sent in the following game end proposal:

3-way-Draw Austria/Italy/Russia with the other powers on their places - votes next time please, and remember that no vote counts as yes !!!

Note: You can also reach Claude Gautron under: c/o Foreign Affairs Office, Huazhong Agric. University, Wuhan, P. R. China 430070. It's not necessary to use the Chinese characters I gave you last time !

Supply Centers

Builds

AU:	Vie, Bud, Tri, Rum, Ser, Gre, Con, Bul	= 8		0
EN:	Lon, Edi, Lpl, Ice, Osl, Mit , + SWE	= 6		0
FR:	Par, Bre, Mit , Por	= 3		-1
GE:	Kie , Bel , Hol	= 1		-2
IT:	Rom, Ven, Nap, Tun, Swi, Mar, + CRE, + MRO, + MDR	= 9		+3
RU:	Mos, War, Sev, Gal, Ber, Mun, Pet, Smy, + ANK, + MUN, + KIE	= 11		+3
SC:	Cop, SWE	= 1	1 unit	0
TU:	Ank , Cie	= 0	OUT !	-2

Press

Spain in exile to Italy: King Fredio wishes to thank the commandante of the Italian Fleet for retaking the sacred soil of Madrid. This is the best gift that Italy has given Spain since that other Italian, Columbo, proved to us that the world was round.

Xenophon: Please, notice the opening of a new "Wollwort II-D" - game !!!

For the next ZAT please send the W 04 - build and removals !

[illegible]

Kind of an Epilog by ye olde publisher

I forgot to mention that Ingolf could again not send his two pages with the BKE-reseults, because he has to dstay at home due to a serious hurt at the leg while playing Volleyball. He's back from hospital, but coul do the adjudications in time for the ZAT. However, now he has plenty of time and the games will start again very soon and properly (as he told me on the phone). Anyway, we wish a good health to him !!!

I'm now trading with two other zines from Britain, which have been around for long: One is called C'est Magnifique (No. 118) published by Peter Sullivan off 55 Brunton Street, Darlington, County Durham DL1 4EN, England. It is running national and international Diplomacy, the variant Downfall, Railway Rivals and Monopoly - just give it a try !

The other one is Ode (No. 139) published by my old friend John Marsden of 33 Weston Road, Strood, Kent ME 2 3HA, England and contains an editorial, a letter column, an article and is running Diplomacy, the variant Mercator, Bourse, Railway Rivals and Machiavelli (!). Give both zines a try, please !

Kapitalisten-Diplomacy

WOTAN KAP-Dippy im Diplomat Autumn 1902 GM: Volker Schnell ZAT: 27. Oktober 1992

GM: Volker Schnell, Stresemannstr. 165, W-2000 Hamburg 50

Pseudonym	Kujambel	Kronen	Pfund	Francs	Mark	Lira	Rubel	Piaster
Waldschrat	2065.45	1003-	4003+	5118-	503-	1003-	2465-	1003-
Eulenspiegel	5.00	393+	393+	393+	393+	393+	2548-	2638- RED
Casanova	1.19	4077-	3576+	2544-	78-	5038+	78-	210- RED
Money Penny	0.34	2849+	1956-	6475-	540-	1500+	540-	0-
James Bond	0.67	0-	6113+	4990-	4096-	0-	0	1545- RED
Mephisto	0.60	2135-	4868+	2001-	1500-	5233+	1-	500-
Croix de Feu	0.28	0-	5274+	5785-	0-	0-	4148-	0-
Serendipity	6.41	0-	0-	2121-	3752+	2081+	11-	511-
Veränderung:		375	20229	-3107	-1142	7354	-3500	-3856
Neue Kurse:		1.28	2.85	3.11	1.33	1.77	1.17	0.89
Kosten pro SP:		21.33	71.25	62.20	22.17	35.40	23.40	29.67
Versorgungszentren:		6	4	5	6	5	5	3

Geldtabelle:

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1.) James Bond	39764.35 KJ
2.) Croix de Feu	37875.69 KJ
3.) Waldschrat	36895.84 KJ
4.) Mephisto	34533.89 KJ
5.) Money Penny	33363.91 KJ
6.) Casanova	32622.35 KJ
7.) Serendipity	15743.91 KJ
8.) Eulenspiegel	9397.60 KJ

Hochgerechnete SP-Tabelle:

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1.) Waldschrat	806.7 SP
2.) Mephisto	789.6 SP
3.) James Bond	786.2 SP
4.) Casanova	781.7 SP
5.) Croix de Feu	707.6 SP
6.) Money Penny	707.4 SP
7.) Serendipity	451.4 SP
8.) Eulenspiegel	309.0 SP

Wotan Kapitalisten-Dippy Herbst 1902 2-Phasen-Spiel

<u>AUSTRIA 5</u> Casanova	<u>ENGLAND 3</u> Money Penny	<u>FRANCE 4</u> Money Penny	<u>GERMANY 5</u> James Bond	<u>ITALY 4</u> Casanova	<u>RUSSIA 5</u> Croix de	<u>TURKEY 3</u> Eulenspiegel
A Gal-Rum	A Bel-Hol	A Bur-Bel	A Swe-Den	A Ven-Tri	A Ukr-Seb	A Con-Bul
A Bul S "	F NTH S "	F MID-Por	A Mun-Bur	F Tun-WMS	F BLA-BuE	F AEG S "
A Bud S "	F ENG SFA	A Par-Bur	A Ruh-Bel	A Pie-Mar	A Rum S "*"	A Arm-Ank
A Ser S "	Bur-Bel	A Mar S "	F Hol S "*"	F TYS-LYO	F Nor-xxx	
F Gre S A			F Kie-Den		A War-Gal	
Bul-xxx						

Rückzüge : *GF Hol-HEL* *RA Rum-Ukr

A/ 5+1= 6	E/ 3+1= 4	F/ 4+1= 5	G/ 5+1= 6	I/ 4+1= 5	R/ 5+0= 5	T/ 3+0= 3
Vie Gre -TRI	Lon +HOL	Par +POR	Ber Bel	Rom +TRI	Mos War	Con
Bud +RUM	Edi	Bre Spa	Kie Den	Nap Tun	Seb +NOR	Ank
+BUL Ser	Lpl	Mar	Mun +SWE	Ven	Pet -SWE	Smy

Wotan 2-Phasen-Spiel

Kapitalisten-Dippy Winter 1902

<u>AUSTRIA 6</u> Casanova	<u>ENGLAND 4</u> Money Penny	<u>FRANCE 5</u> Money Penny	<u>GERMANY 6</u> James Bond	<u>ITALY 5</u> Casanova	<u>RUSSIA 5</u> Croix de	<u>TURKEY 3</u> Eulenspiegel
A Vie	F Edi	F Bre	A Ber	F Nap		

Press:

James an Penny: Uh, Honey, what you're doin' to me?!

Old Mohamed to James: Just to cut you to the right size.

Press of Croix de Feu, which I forget last time, because he wrote on the other side of the orders. Please use next time to sheets.

Croix de Feu an Moneypenny: Wovon redest Du? Was für ein Verbrechen? Es war doch Dein lieber Freund James, der sich Belgiens bemächtigt hat! Und Deine Anfangszüge waren ja wohl ebenfalls nicht gerade CdF-freundlich! But I shall beware, I am afraid of women anyway!

Feuerkreuz an Waldschrat: Danke für die Glückwünsche. An diesen Zügen von mir (S02) gibt es bestimmt nichts zu meckern. Pech nur, daß Du auch Kronen hast!

The true Robby - the wrong Robby: I forbid you to speak in my name.

Robby - Moneypenny: No word, no comment! My heart is sad!

Robby - Tobby: Many greatings to Nessie.

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New elections in Europe?

Wotan 2-Phasen-Spiel

Kapitalisten-Dippy Winter 1902

<u>AUSTRIA</u> 6	<u>ENGLAND</u> 4	<u>FRANCE</u> 5	<u>GERMANY</u> 6	<u>ITALY</u> 5	<u>RUSSIA</u> 5	<u>TURKEY</u> 3
Casanova	James Bond	Moneypenny	James Bond	Mephisto	Croix de	Eulenspiegel

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